

**REMARKS**

The Official Action of November 15, 2007, and the prior art cited and relied upon therein have been carefully studied. The claims in the application are now claims 1-5, 7 and 8, and these claims define patentable subject matter warranting their allowance. Favorable reconsideration and such allowance are respectfully urged.

Claims 6 and 9-17 have been cancelled. Claims 1-5, 7 and 8 remain in the application for consideration.

In response to the Examiner's rejection of claims 3-18 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, and claims 6 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. §101, Applicant has:

- (a) Amended the claims to eliminate each of the antecedent problems identified by the Examiner, and
- (b) Cancelled claims 6 and 9.

Applicant respectfully submits that these rejections have now been overcome.

The Examiner has further rejected claims 1, 9, 10 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lorenzi '508 in view of Strong '923, claims 3-8, 13, 15 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lorenzi in view of Strong further in view of Misch '480, and claims 2, 11, 12 and

14 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lorenzi in view of Strong further in view of Lazzara '499. Applicant respectfully traverses all of these rejections as applied to the claims as amended.

Lorenzi provides for an osteotome different from that claims, as it has a threaded section (called tapered body 11) which "tapers gradually and preferably in a straight or curved line from adjacent tip 15 to an intermediate region 16" [0023]. This kind of either cylindrical or conical form is known in the state of the art, as mentioned in the prior art description of the application: "The formal characteristic of these instruments known and used in the aforementioned techniques is that they usually have a cylindrical or conical form similar to that of the cores of the implants used, in order to obtain good stability that ensures that the implants are inserted with excellent results".

The claimed osteotome has a threaded section which is different from that of Lorenzi. The claimed osteotome has a cylindrical section (8) followed by a conical section (9). This is advantageous, as explained in the description (page 6): "The inventive osteotomes present a conical/cylindrical geometry with a progressive cross section, and as a result they act as wedges that gradually cause the crest to expand. Because of

this progressive form, an excellent location is also created for the implants that have a very similar form to that given to the osteotomes." The cylindrical+conical shape makes the osteotome drill a cavity that is more similar and compatible with the implant that will be inserted later on.

Finally, Applicant submits that there is no teaching in Lorenzi of the first and second connectors as claimed having a different shape from each other. Lorenzi is limited to the same "coupling" on each osteotome for engagement to a drill or hand wrench.

Further, the starter drill in Strong does not have a quadrangular section as claimed. The quadrangular section has advantageous effects as explained in the description: "The end is narrow and short and has a quadrangular section, characteristics that endow the starter drill with optimal qualities for piercing the hardest outer layer of the bone."

Applicant respectfully submits that the claimed invention patentably defines over the cited prior art rejection on the basis of the structural differences identified above.


The prior art documents made of record and not relied upon have been noted along with the implication that such documents are deemed by the PTO to be insufficiently pertinent

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to warrant their applications against any of applicant's  
claims.

Favorable reconsideration and allowance are earnestly  
solicited.

Respectfully submitted,  
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